

Correspondence on current subjects is invited, but we do not agree to publish communications containing more than 100 words, and no responsibility is assumed for the views of correspondents. As an advertising medium for Charlotte, Pineville, Fort Mill, and Rock Hill business houses The Times is unsurpassed. Rates made known on application to the publisher.

Local Telephone No. 26.

JUNE 20, 1900.

The Commercial Club of Rock Hill is accredited with the desire to become the Tammany Hall of York county politics. No intimation has yet reached us as to who is to be the Richard Croker of the club.—Fort Mill Times.

In view of the fact, which must by this time be well known, that the people of Rock Hill have no disposition whatever to have anything to do with York county politics, the above from the organ of our sister town is very unfair and unkind. The good opinion entertained here of Fort Mill's worthy candidates marks the above publication as unwise and without provocation. The Commercial Club of Rock Hill is a local institution, organized along commercial lines, with no purpose to disturb the harmony on her nest or the rooster on his roost.

The club has as well a social feature, but in no wise is it expected or intended to be a political organization.

We repeat therefore that The Times' editorial is unjust and unwise, and we would admonish the clever young editor that when he is some years older in journalism he will agree with us that it is not a wise thing to publish every idle rumor that may come to him, especially when an unoffending, uncompromising neighbor is the subject.—Rock Hill Herald.

Our esteemed contemporary has unwittingly misconstrued the spirit in which the article in last week's Times was written. It was not the purpose of the editor of this paper to do our sister city an injustice. The wee bit of information, if information it was, regarding the political designs of the Commercial Club came to us from a citizen of Rock Hill, a gentleman who should have known whereof he spoke. However, the disclaimer of The Herald is sufficient to warrant the belief that there was no foundation in fact for the statement.

In the future we shall profit by the admonition of The Herald, remembering, as William Cobbett has said, that "when you write bear constantly in mind that some one is to read and understand what you write."

David B. Hill, of New York, is being considered as Bryan's running mate for the vice-presidency. Hill is unquestionably one of the brainiest men in public life today and his name on the ticket would give it more force and magnetism than that of any other man who could be nominated. As a statesman he stands head and shoulders above the other gentleman who have been talked of in connection with the nomination. He is the only man who ever bested Tillman in the United States Senate. If the Democracy displays enough judgment to nominate him we will carry New York, without which defeat awaits us.

The progress which the South has been making in cotton manufacturing augurs well for the future prosperity and advancement of the Southern section. While there were 7,160,000 cotton spindles in Massachusetts at the beginning of 1895, there was no State south of Mason and Dixon's line with a million. Now there are two, North and South Carolina, with over that number, thus exceeding all the New England States excepting Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

The value of the cotton goods manufactured in the eight Southern States in 1880 was \$18,173,222 and in 1890 the returns showed a value of cotton manufactures reaching \$40,165,074, or a gain of nearly 250 per cent.

This splendid growth is bringing the South into prominence through the enhancement thus given to national American industries. Its progress is also bringing it into closer relation and a clearer understanding of the de-

velopment of the manufacturing interests which comprise so large a portion of the life and prosperity of the nation. Furthermore, this grasp of conditions is shown by the growing realization in the South of the need of trained craftsmen and educated workmen to conduct its colossal manufacturing interests.

Like textile manufacturers in foreign countries, manufacturers in the South are recognizing that the system of training workmen in the mill is ineffective, for the textile mill is an establishment whose chief purpose is production and not instruction. Consequently they have been awake to the necessity of establishing textile schools, from which are to come trained workmen and educated engineers for the carrying on of their large and growing textile industrial enterprises.

The first cotton trade school in the South was established in 1898 in connection with the Georgia School of Technology. Clemson College has also recently opened a textile department in a building erected especially for that purpose.

The rotten beef contracts which made fortunes for certain of Hanna's monopolistic friends, but were directly responsible for the murder of unnumbered American soldiers in Cuba, were finally fastened upon Alger. But it is no secret that this indiscreet secretary was only a tool of Hanna and his clique. To Hanna and his friends were due the almost superhuman efforts to cover up this scandal and palliate the offense in the eyes of the American people.

It was part of Hanna's scheme for the re-election of himself in the person of McKinley that no officer of the army or navy should be permitted to come out of the war with enough glory to pose as an "idol of the people." He was not able to prevent the brilliant success of Dewey at Manila, but he did succeed in sacrificing Schley and promoting without the shadow of justice the fortunes of Sampson and the unwieldy Shafter.

#### At the National Capital.

Regular correspondence.  
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1900.—The Republican pretense that there is uncertainty about who will fill the second place on the McKinley ticket is amusing. Boss Hanna and Mr. McKinley have long ago selected the man, but the secret has been well kept, as they wish the delegates to the convention to be deluded into the belief that the nomination is theirs. The platform that will be adopted by the Philadelphia convention has also been written, although the convention will go through the farce of appointing a platform committee to prepare it. The platform was written by Postmaster-General Smith, who was chosen for the task because he was a newspaper man, but its authors are Boss Hanna and Mr. McKinley. They dictated it in the rough to Mr. Smith, who polished it up. In fact, the work of the Philadelphia convention could easily be done in three hours, but Hanna promised in return for that \$100,000 contribution that the convention should sit three days, and the program has been arranged on a three-days basis, not only to give the Philadelphians a chance to even up, but to try to work up a little enthusiasm among the delegates.

Senator Chandler, who has a way of nagging his party and its leaders when the spirit moves him, has been throwing cold water on the Hanna-McKinley crowd by pointing out in a published interview the danger of Republican defeat this year. Following are some of Mr. Chandler's reasons: "We will be hurt the most by the charges of extravagance and corruption. The next danger point is the charge that the party is bound in chains by the money power and that its reins are held by millionaires, and the third thing to fear is great losses in the Philippines." He pointed out exactly where defeat might meet the Republicans when he said: "Suppose the war news next fall is not good

or that there are labor troubles or that prosperity is threatened. What then? Illinois, Indiana, and even New York would slip away from us. It is barely possible that we may lose those States even without any succession of untoward events. In that event, we would lose the election." Mr. Chandler is being roundly abused by the party bosses for saying what they have been saying among themselves for weeks.

The court of claims has taken the Sampson side of the battle of Santiago with a vengeance. It decided that Sampson commanded the fleet during the battle and that the New York was engaged therein. Under that decision Sampson, who had no more to do with destroying the Spanish fleet than the reader of this, will get \$8,335 as his share of prize money, while Schley, the man who really commanded the fleet, will get only about \$3,000.

The Republicans are so much alarmed over the outlook for the Congressional elections that they will maintain campaign committee headquarters in both Washington and Chicago. Duplicating headquarters will do them no good, as they can not destroy the record made by the Republican administration.

A sensational statement was made before the Industrial Commission, now hearing testimony on matters relating to labor, by Mr. M. F. Thompson, secretary of the Southern Industrial Convention of Huntsville, Ala., and a bitter opponent of labor unions, who said: "Labor organizations are to-day the greatest menace to this government that exists inside or outside the pale of our national domain. Their influence for disruption and disorganization of society is far more dangerous to the perpetuation of our government in its purity and power than would be the hostile array on our borders of the armies of the entire world combined." That is probably the most extreme opinion of its kind ever publicly uttered in this country. It was listened to by some of the labor leaders, who intend to answer it in their testimony before the commission.

Col. George C. Gorham, a life-long Republican and for years secretary of the Senate, expresses the opinion that Mr. McKinley will be defeated if every Democrat in the United States refrains from voting next November. Speaking of the political outlook, he said: "My correspondence is extensive, representative, and frequent with all sections of the country and I believe I am telling you the truth when I say that if the election were held to-morrow Mr. McKinley would not carry half a dozen States. I have been watching national campaigns for a good many years and if the Democrats can't sweep the country this year they had better go out of business and turn the job of fighting the Republicans over to somebody else."

#### Views of the Candidates.

In order that the readers of The Times may know how the different gubernatorial candidates stand on the liquor question, the following extracts are taken from speeches made by them at Orangeburg last Thursday. Mr. Gary's attitude on the question of pensioning ex-Confederate soldiers we have also thought worthy of reproduction:

#### Governor McSwain.

The liquor question in this campaign perhaps overshadows all others. For three successive elections the people have endorsed the Dispensary. It is giving better satisfaction now than it has ever done. The charge that Dispensary constables go around armed and ready to shoot down people is not now so objectionable. Prohibition can not and will not be enforced. Prohibition was tried in the interregnum when the Dispensary was closed by the courts, and the State was flooded with blind tiger whiskey.

A gentleman in Portland, Me., wrote me a few days ago asking for information about the Dispensary, as they wanted a better thing than Prohibition. It has proved a failure wherever and whenever tried. We had Prohibition when the Dispensary was declared unconstitutional and everyone remembers how whiskey was openly sold.

Take the experience of those States and counties in which prohibitory laws were tried and drug stores and blind tigers run night and day and whiskey could be easily obtained. With a prohibitory law you would not only have free whiskey, but you would have encouragement.

#### Col. J. A. Hoyt.

No man has yet been found to argue that the morals of the people are intrinsically benefited by the sale of liquor. It was never argued in the days of the saloons that they improved the morals or promoted the righteousness of any community, and the mere change of method in the sale does not and can not alter the situation in this respect.

The State engaging in this unwholesome traffic does not transmute the X brand of "chemically pure" into an agency for the promotion of virtue and morality among the sons of South Carolina. The elevation and improvement of society are not involved in the increased consumption of liquor by the citizens of the State, nor does it tend to bring peace and happiness to the homes of the humble or the rich. The sale of liquor is admitted on all sides to be an evil and only an evil, and it is not diminished in any respect because the sovereignty of the State is thrown around the traffic.

#### Mr. A. Howard Patterson.

Colonel Hoyt, the nominee of the Prohibition convention, in the platform which he wrote and which was adopted by the convention last month stated that Neil Dow, the great Prohibition leader of the State of Maine, said that the people of Maine saved by Prohibition over \$24,000,000 a year, and that at that time, after they had had Prohibition for almost half a century, they sold clandestinely about one million dollars. Whereas under the Dispensary law only \$1,788,425.80 was sold lawfully last year in South Carolina. Think of it! A Prohibition State for forty years selling \$1,000,000 worth of liquor a year. Therefore we have more Prohibition in South Carolina, under the Dispensary law, than they have in Maine, with a law against the sale of liquor.

The attorney-general's report shows that during the year 1898 there were over 1,600 indictments for the violation of the law in Maine. If there were over 1,600 indictments, how many violations of the law were there that never came to light?

Colonel Hoyt says in effect: "Let us all, all opponents of the Dispensary, go together as far as we can, and when we have gone far enough to destroy the great whiskey machine, which is the chief impediment to Prohibition, then let us agree, as we can, upon a plan which will give Prohibition a major part of the territory wrested from the common enemy."

Now what do you think of this, you who are Prohibitionists from principle? Here is the candidate of the Prohibition party favoring a return to the saloon system in some counties and Prohibition in others. What is it all for? The man who does it simply wants office. Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, and Spartanburg may wish the license system, and that would be a winning card to play.

#### Mr. Frank B. Gary.

What does Colonel Hoyt advocate? A bastard Dispensary plan. He advocates maintaining the dispensaries with all their expensive machinery, with all their salaried officers, with all the opportunities for rotteness which he so eloquently portrays. And for what? To sell for sacramental, medicinal, and scientific purposes. Is this what the people of South Carolina want? Is this what you want? Do you want to go deep down in your pockets to maintain the dispensaries for the purposes named? This is what must be done, or else blind tigers will run riot over the land. This is the meaning of such Prohibition as Colonel Hoyt advocates.

I was a member of the Legislature that enacted the Dispensary law. I have been a member of each succeeding Legislature. My honest desire has been to remove the objectionable features and to enforce it in the interests of the morals of the country. It seems to me to be an unwise and shortsighted policy to so reduce the constabulary force as to make it possible for blind tigers to flourish as they do; and when this is attempted to be excused on the ground that it saves money, it seems to me that the intention of the law is entirely perverted and it is used as a means of making money. I am told, my friends, that in some of the counties since the constables are removed the blind tigers have sprung up so thickly as actually to starve out one another.

Another matter which in my judgment demands our earnest and

best attentions is the pension to disabled soldiers. The constitution requires that a liberal appropriation shall each year be made for pensioning indigent Confederate soldiers and their indigent widows. The Confederate army was made up largely of poor people, men who left their wives and children without bread and without protection, but commending them to the keeping of a merciful God they shouldered their muskets and went forth to answer duties call. In hunger, barefooted, and in rags the Confederate soldier has laid a debt upon us which we can never repay. Will we be parsimonious in our settlement with him? Shame upon us if we are. I favor a more liberal appropriation and a more equitable distribution of the pension fund.

#### Sam Jones on the Negro.

In a recent letter to the Atlanta Journal, Sam Jones says some pointed things about the "negro losing ground." After reviewing the past of the negro in the South and saying things amusing and sensible and harsh, he adds:

"For the better element and better class of negroes I have always had the profoundest sympathy and respect. I have more respect today for a decent negro than I have for a dirty white man. \* \* \* The best negroes I know in Georgia to-day were never in a school-house and were born and raised to manhood and womanhood before they had the right to vote. There is no place where an educated negro can find room to work in any Southern State, unless it is as a teacher or as a preacher or in the chaingang. Those are the only three places that are open to an educated negro. \* \* \* The negro is to blame largely for this state of things, for if the negro had realized that the best white people of the south were his best friends and he had quit ganging with the liquor crowd and had let Yankee-Dooble alone he would have been much better off to day. For the good negroes there is room in the hearts of the best Southern people and they will be protected by law and maintained. It was really pitiful to see the negro look on the white primary a few days ago. He stood around unemployed by the court-house clique, undrenched by the jug crowd, and he really looked like an orphan."

That is all very near the mark. Sam shoots off hand but he hits. He is for getting rid of all white men who either buy or sell a vote. He sees that there is a natural race prejudice against all social equality and says: "Separate seats in street cars and separate coaches in trains for white and black teach us that socially they can't mix and whenever there is mixing of the races, at the polls or in the parlor, it's the lowest down whites and the meanest negroes doing the mixing."

## A STUDY IN OIL.

If you are not a Kerosene customer of ours we advise you to try a gallon, and if it does not please you better than what you have been buying, you need not come back again. We know it to be better, because our customers—and they are good people—say so, and it costs us more money than common oil, yet we sell it at the same price—15 cents per gallon. We can save you a lot of work, worry, and vexation of spirit if you will let us.

W. B. ARDREY & CO.

### Spratt Machine Co.

Brick, Lumber, Laths, Lime, Shingles, Building Supplies, and House Fittings of all kinds. Contractors and builders. Estimates on all work furnished promptly.

### Leon Steam Laundry

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Equipped with the newest and best machinery. We employ only skilled white people, and we do not take negro laundry. Shipments made from Fort Mill Thursday morning and laundry returned Saturday morning.

B. W. BRADFORD, Agent.

SHOES,

SHOES,

SHOES.

We are selling the Shoes of the town. All kinds of Shoes and Slippers for men, women and children—for old and young. We care not how tender the foot, we can give it ease—nor for shape, we can fit it. Shoes of all the lasts, C, D, E, EE, and W. So come where you can get what you want, and be sure this stamp appears on the sole:



Yours in Business for Business.

### MEACHAM & EIPS.

P. S. Hot weather? Yes, very, but we have the goods to suit the weather. Did you see those pretty Lawns, Dimities and Organdies at church Sunday? Now, didn't they look nice and cool? Well, we have plenty of them. Come and see. M. & E.

### The "CITY MARKET"

Is where you can find any kind of Fresh Meat you want at any time. We are always there and we always have what you want, provided you want the choicest quality. Our prices are reasonable for FIRST-CLASS MEATS.

We won't sell you any other kind. Send us your orders or Telephone No. 27. We guarantee prompt attention and satisfactory treatment.

FRESH FISH

every Saturday.

IRA G. SMYTHE & SONS.

### The Arlington Hotel,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Best Lighted and Ventilated Hotel in the City.

A. A. SPRINGS, Proprietor.



### A Well Groomed Man.

Nothing is so distinctive in a gentleman as his linen. Be it broadcloth or homespun in which a man is dressed, it is his linen—his collars, cuffs, and shirts which display his individuality to the observing—and who are so quietly observing as women?

Curtains, blankets, table linen, bed linen, &c. We also clean, press, and dye suits at moderate rates.

For ease of mind and comfort of body, be sure that your laundry goes to the Model Steam Laundry, Charlotte, N. C.

Ed. L. NICELHAY, Agent, Fort Mill, S. C.

### HAND BROS.,

### RESTAURANT,

ROCK HILL, S. C.

DEPOT STREET,